

are allowed there shall be no restriction as to size, shape, or material.

11. Running High Jump—The height of the bar at starting and at each successive elevation, shall be determined by a majority of the qualified competitors. In case of a tie the referee shall decide. Three tries allowed at each height. Each competitor shall make one attempt in the order of his name on the programme; then those that have failed, if any, shall have a second trial in regular order, and those failing on their trial shall then take their final trial. Displacing the bar, and nothing else, counts as a try. A competitor may omit his trials at any height, but if he fails at the next height he shall not be allowed to go back and try the height which he omitted.

12. Pole Leaping—The rules for this game shall be the same as those of the running high jump.

13. Hitch-and-Kick—The competitors are allowed unlimited run, but must spring, kick, light, and hop twice with the same foot. The height of the object at starting and at each successive elevation, shall be determined by a majority of the qualified competitors. In case of a tie the referee shall decide. Three tries allowed at each height. Each competitor shall make one attempt in the order of his name on the programme; then those who have failed, if any, shall have a second trial in regular order, and those failing on this trial shall then take their final trial. Hitting the object, and nothing else, counts as a kick, and kicking higher than the object without hitting it is not a kick. Springing from the ground counts as a try. A competitor may omit his trials at any height, but if he fails at the next height he shall not be allowed to go back and try the height which he omitted.

14. Standing High Jump—The competitors may stand as they please, but must jump from the first spring. The height of the bar at starting and at each successive elevation, shall be determined by a majority of the qualified competitors. In case of a tie the referee shall decide. Three tries allowed at each height. Each competitor shall make one attempt in the order of his name on the programme, then those who have failed, if any, shall have a second trial in regular order, and those failing on this trial shall then take their final trial. Displacing the bar, and nothing else counts as a try. A competitor may omit his trials at any height, but if he fails at the next height he shall not be allowed to go back and try the height which he omitted.

15. Running Wide Jump—The competitors shall have unlimited run, but must take off behind the scratch. Stepping any part of the foot over the scratch in an attempt shall be 'no jump,' but shall count as a try. Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his jumps. The measurement shall be from the nearest break of the ground made by any part of a person. The same rules govern running hop, step, and jump, and all similar games.

16. Standing Wide Jump—Competitors must jump from the first spring. Stepping any part of the foot over the scratch in an attempt shall be 'no jump,' but shall count as a try. Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his jumps. The measurement shall be from the nearest break of the ground made by any part of a person. The same rules govern standing hop jumps, standing hop step and jump, and all similar games.

17. Putting the Shot—The shot shall be a leaden sphere weighing 16 lbs. It shall be held from the shoulder with one hand, from between two parallel lines, 7ft apart. Touching the ground outside either line with any part of a person, before the shot alights, shall make an attempt 'no put,' which counts as a try. Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his puts. The measurement shall be from the nearest break of the ground made by the ball, perpendicularly to the scratch line, extended, if necessary, to meet this perpendicular.

18. Throwing the Hammer—The hammer shall be a solid iron sphere, weighing 16 lbs., the handle shall be of hickory wood, and the length of hammer and handle, over all, shall be

end shall fall and remain beyond the butt. The competitors shall have unlimited run, but must take off behind the scratch. Stepping any part of the foot over the scratch in an attempt shall be 'no toss,' but shall count as a try. Each competitor shall be allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his tosses. The measurement shall be from the small end of the caber perpendicularly to the scratch line, extended, if necessary, to meet this perpendicular.

22. Throwing the Ball (Lacrosse, Cricket, or Base-ball)—The lacrosse ball shall be thrown from the lacrosse, the cricket, and base-ball, from the hand. The competitors shall have unlimited run, but must take off behind the scratch. Touching the ground in front of the scratch line with any part of the person before the ball alights, shall make the attempt 'no throw,' which shall count as a try. Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his throws. To facilitate the measurement, a line shall be drawn parallel to and 300ft in front of the scratch line. The measurement shall be from the nearest break of the ground made by the ball, perpendicularly to the measuring line, extended, if necessary, to meet this perpendicular.

23. Tug-of-War—In tug-of-war the following rules will be observed: (1.) The side creases to be 12ft from the centre crease. (2.) The mark on the rope to be over the centre crease when the word 'heave' is given, and the team hauling that mark over the crease on its own side to be the winners. (3.) No footing holes to be made before the start. (4.) The contestants to wear socks, slippers, boots, or shoes without spikes. (5.) The rope to be 1 1/2 in diameter. (6.) Immediately before the contest the captains of all the contesting teams shall draw their numbers. (7.) Not less than five minutes shall be allowed each team between heats. (8.) Captains shall toss for choice of sides before each pull. But if the same two teams pull more than once during the day, they shall change ends at each successive pull. (9.) With two teams, they shall pull best 2 in 3. With three teams, one and two, shall pull, then two and three, and three and one. With four teams, one and two shall pull, then three and four, and the winners pull the final. With five teams, first round, one and two, three and four, five has a bye, second round, winner of first heat pulls with five, and the winner of this heat pulls the final with the winner of second heat of first round. With six teams, first round, one and two, three and four, five and six; second round, winner of first and second heats. Winner of this heat pulls the final with winner of third heat, first round. Where more than six teams are entered, the arrangement of trials shall be on the same principle as in the above examples.

24. Bicycling—When ordered into position for a start the men shall mount their machines, and one assistant for each competitor will hold his machine with its front wheel at the mark; at the starting signal the attendants are allowed to push the machine forward, but not to follow it up. Riders must pass each other on the outside, and be a clear length of the bicycle in front before taking the inside; the inside man must allow room on the outside for other competitors to pass. Any competitor infringing this rule will be disqualified. In a race without using the handles, competitors must ride with the arms folded, or the hands and arms otherwise kept quite off the machine. Any competitor touching any part of his machine with his hands or arms will be disqualified. The Laws of Athletics govern all points not above specified.

25. Sparring—(1.) Competitors shall spar in a space of 24ft square, or other suitable place, in socks, slippers, or shoes, without spikes. (2.) One attendant allowed outside the inner ring to each competitor. (3.) There shall be three rounds both in the trial and final bouts, and each round shall last three minutes. (4.) No wrestling, roughing, or struggling at the ropes. (5.) Time between each round, thirty seconds. (6.) Style in sparring is essential. The division of weight shall be: Feather, 11 lbs and under; light, 135 lbs and under; middle, 158 lbs and under; heavy, over 158 lbs.

26. Fencing—In fencing the following rules will be observed: (1.) The foil to be thirty-four inches long, have a flat blade, and be unattached to the hand or wrist by cord or string to prevent being disarmed. (2.) A force thrust must be fol-

lowed with his hand (his own weapon being free), and shall count one point. (7.) Neither of the competitors must in any case allow his hands to come in violent contact with his opponent's body. (8.) The number of Points to be not less than five, nor more than ten, and to be decided by the judges and referee, the competitor first making the full number of points to win the play.

23. Collar and Elbow Wrestling—(1.) The men shall wear knit shirt and short coat or jacket, or harness, not extending below the hips, with strong collar and elbow for grasp of the opponent, and thin rubber sandals on the feet. (2.) Each man shall take hold of the collar of his opponent with his right hand, while with the left he must take hold of his elbow. (3.) Both men shall stand up breast to breast, with lumber arms, and elbow fair and equal play. (4.) Either man who shall break his hold with one or both hands, to save himself from a fall, shall forfeit said fall. (5.) Kicking the limbs or privates strictly prohibited, and the offence forfeits the contest. (6.) The falls must be square back falls, or two hips and one shoulder, or two shoulders and one hip to strike the ground or floor to constitute a fall. (7.) Striking upon the face, side, or knees is no fall, and nothing shall be allowed for forcing a man from such positions to his back. (8.) Going down on one or both knees is fair, as long as both men keep their holds. (9.) No butting shall be allowed under any circumstances. (10.) Not less than ten nor more than twenty minutes' rest allowed between each bout. (11.) The match shall be first fall, best two in three, or three in five, according to stipulation. (12.) The space to be twenty-four feet square, and nobody to be allowed inside except the referee and two umpires.

30. Greco-Roman Wrestling—(1.) The wrestlers are only allowed to take hold from the head and not lower than the waist. (2.) Taking hold of the legs is strictly forbidden. (3.) The wrestling is with open hands, and the wrestlers are not allowed to strike, to scratch, or to clasp hands. (Clasping hands means that the wrestlers shall not clasp one of their own hands with the other, nor interlace their fingers, but they are allowed to grasp their own wrist to tighten their hold round their opponent's body or other wise.) (4.) The wrestlers must have their hair cut short, also their finger nails, and they must wrestle either barefooted or with socks. (5.) If one of the wrestlers fall on his knee, shoulder, or side, they have to start again. (6.) If the wrestlers roll over each other, the one whose shoulders shall touch the carpet first is deemed conquered. (7.) To be conquered it is necessary that both shoulders shall touch the ground at the same time.

ADVENTURE WITH A BEAR.

Mr. Donald McKellar, late proprietor of the McKellar House, Glencoe, Ont., who has recently removed to Sanilac Co., Michigan, while in his bush was confronted by a huge bear on the evening of the 20th ult. Bruin being taken completely by surprise, prepared for an attack without hesitation. Rising immediately on his hind legs, he steadily approached his enemy with a dauntless eye, which apparently emitted flashes of fire. His appearance was awful in the extreme, but courage and presence of mind greatly qualified the brave Canadian for the coming struggle. Quick as thought he drew his "pruning knife," which was then his only weapon of defence, and maintained his position in front of bruin most fearlessly, notwithstanding his threatening aspect. No words of ours can fully describe the fury of the short conflict that ensued. The stern backwoodsman retained his position till the inhabitant of the forest was within a few paces from him, then made a sudden bound at him, seized him by the throat, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in inflicting a fatal wound. The unfortunate animal, which became exhausted from the blood that flowed from his deep and dangerous wound, soon rolled over on his side and laid an inanimate mass on the ground. McKellar immediately went to work and soon stripped his victim of his coat, then returned home, believing that "to the victor belongs the spoils." The bear weighed 268 lbs.

better than a car. You have been building your house upon a bad foundation. It must go down. Your arch lacks its keystone. Until you find it again your labor has been useless. Another thing you have obtained. That is the perfection of a cataleptic state in your dogs. But of what value is it. Your animals will point staunchly at anything. A grasshopper, a butterfly, is the same to these brutes as a game bird. They will point and point forever. There being no nose to back it, who wants it. It is similar to the training of a parrot. The bird talks without brains to govern its gabble, and so your setter points with just so much wisdom as the bird converses. What a farce it all is. We tell you, dog breeders, that some of you have to look for new blood—a vital force that has power enough to infuse the blood of your decaying in power with something like life. You at present dead wood must be cut out. How to breed this grand nose requisite in again, is the question. You all deny the breeding of the pointer on the setter, or vice versa, and you all unite in cursing the product of such a cross as a dropper. Yet in our opinion you must go once again to the Spanish pointer to procure that quality, without which all the rest are but rubbish. The presence of the 'haw' in the eyes of so many of our setters and pointers, and which defect is held by the best canine authorities to come from the bloodhound, demonstrates most clearly to us that at some time or other that blood has been availed of to give a better, colder nose. No strains of dog that we are acquainted with, possess in so high a degree the quality of nose as the two we mention. The Spanish pointer was slow in movement, coarse in coat and heavy and cumbersome in build. Yet the quality of nose he had developed in all its perfection. It has never been surpassed for strength and delicacy. It was equalled, however, though not in degree superior, by the olfactory of the bloodhound. As the use of the latter has fallen into desuetude—there being now no use for him—we find representatives of the strain only upon the show benches—these exhibitions which, like the famed opus trees, blast all that come within their shadow. We can, therefore, obtain nothing reliable to breed from, from such contaminated sources. For this reason we have but the pointer to look to. Not such delicate specimens of the strain as a Sensation or his prototypes, but the true Spanish dog. You may lose time, gentlemen. It may take you years, but you have got to hark back and take a fresh start. You must diminish your speed, and once again get nose. Your dogs are not wanted for racers. Breed less for legs and more for scenting power. In this way you will once more approach the excellence of your setters fifty years since. From this pointer blood, crossed upon the spaniel, you derived originally the setter of the present. Then why refuse once again to resort to the fountain-head, from whence you obtained the great set good quality of all those that go to make up a grand hunting dog. No strain of setter can named with us as belonging distinctively to any individual; not one sufficiently so to be called after him. Young men should undertake this work. It will take at least ten years to arrive at perfect results. Then and not until then, can we be said to have a true native setter. Such strain should assume the nomenclature of the individual establishing it. Who will be the first to undertake it?—*Turf.*

AN INTERRUPTED STORY.

[From the Madison, Ind., Courier.]

Old Bodkin likes a game of euchre, but he is such an inveterate narrator of pioneer incidents that he often makes it unpleasant for others by trying to play and tell a yarn at the same time. The other evening he began a story just as he and three others sat down to play a social game. He said: 'It was in 1849 that a family by the name of Gobins emigrated from Greenbrier county, Va.—cut for deal—to the glorious West—shucks, I never could cut anything bigger than a ten-spot. There were seven in the family: three girls and four boys. The girls were bright-eyed, rosy-checked—I pass—graceful gazelles, and two of the boys were big enough to handle their axes and rifles—d'ye turn it down? I'll make it clubs—and could help their old father a right smart chance—an ace beats a king every time. Play on a heart.—They wound slowly around the Alleghenies, and finally in May, '49,

Patner, 10th dam Benny Lass, by Bay Bolton 11th dam by Danlov's Arabian. 12th dam by the Byerley Turk. 13th dam by the Taffolet Barb. 14th dam by Place a White Turk. 15th dam the Natural Barb Mare.

Stockwell the sire of (Pony) was got by The Baron dam the celebrated Ponce de Leon, by (Pony) 1st dam Marpessa, by Muley. 3d dam Clara by Marston. 4th dam Harpaloe by (Pony) 5th dam Amazon, by Driver. 6th dam Stockwell won The Two Thousand Guineas and the St. Leger in 1832 and upon his retirement from the turf became very popular in the stud so much so in fact that he won the high distinction of being classed as "the Emperor of Stallions."

It will thus be seen that Mr. F. H. H. is new purchase is a splendid bred a local tracing through a series of the best winning families. The most fashionably bred sires and dams of the British turf.

BALKY HORSES.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recommends the following rules for the treatment of balky horses.

1. Pat the horse upon the neck; examine the harness carefully, first on one side and then on the other, speaking encouragingly while doing so; then jump into the wagon and give the word go; generally he will obey.

2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the worst balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go round in a circle till he is gaily. If the first dance of this sort doesn't cure him, the second will.

3. To cure a balky horse, saw my place your hand over the horse's nose and shut off his wind till he wants to go, and then let him go.

4. The brains of a horse seem to entertain but one idea at a time; therefore continued whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can by any means give him a new subject to think of, you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the foreleg, just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie in a bow knot. At the first check he will go dauncing off, and, after going a short distance, you can get out and remove the string to prevent injury to the tendon in your farther drive.

5. Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs, and tie it by a cord to the saddle-girth.

6. Tie a string around the horse's ear close to his head.

A SNOW RABBIT.

A specimen of a curious rabbit is on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institute Washington, D. C. It is a snow rabbit found among the pine regions about the headwaters of the Yellowstone river. It is quite different from the rabbits of the lowlands in that it has broad feet, nearly as large as the human hand. By these, quite as peculiar and serviceable as the snow-shoes of the Indian or the hunter, it runs rapidly over the surface of the snow, and easily eludes its pursuers. Its principle food is juniper berries and the Alpine seed which abound in the snow regions that it inhabits. But the most remarkable thing about this animal is that the male of the species nurse the young. The statement would seem almost incredible if the fact had not been demonstrated by American naturalists. Quite naturally the question arises. How came that rabbit to have those broad feet, so unlike those of the common rabbit? Could successive generations of common rabbits, by running for thousands of years on the snow have developed those natural snow shoes?